Quiz ten - Chapter 9 – The Executive Branch  
  
1. Acts of the Texas legislature and the selection of appointed leaders made Governor Rick Perry   
a. immune from indictment for suspected criminal activity.   
b. step down after a single term.   
c. less powerful than most earlier governors.   
d. more powerful than most earlier governors.   
  
2. It is common for governors to repay major contributors to their election campaigns with​   
a. ​appointments to key policymaking positions.   
b. ​direct cash payment from the state Treasury.   
c. ​nothing more than sincere thanks.   
d. ​ceremonies to name roads and bridges after them.   
  
3. To gain support for their legislative agendas, Texas governors rely on all the following, except their   
a. skills in personal relations.   
b. strong constitutional powers.   
c. competent staff assistance.   
d. persuasion and arm-twisting.   
  
4. The governor of Texas is compensated with ​   
a. ​a salary of $150,000 per year, along with staff and maintenance for a personal residence.   
b. ​a salary of $75,000 per year, along with staff and maintenance for a personal residence.   
c. ​a salary of $100,000 per year, along with reimbursement for personal and political travel.   
d. ​a salary of $40,000 per year, along with a per diem for daily living expenses.   
  
5. Which of the following is true of a governor’s informal power?​   
a. It stems from popularity with the public and is based on traditions, symbols, and ceremonies.   
b. It is rooted in the constitutional power to appoint officials.   
c. ​It is used only rarely and in extreme circumstances.   
d. ​It depends heavily on the support she or he gets from the lieutenant governor.   
  
6. Which official is responsible for ensuring that gas pumps, grocery store scales, and other meters are accurate?   
a. Director of the National Bureau of Standards   
b. Texas commissioner of agriculture   
c. U.S. attorney general   
d. U.S. secretary of agriculture 

7. The appointed state official responsible for elections and voter registration is the   
a. attorney general.   
b. lieutenant governor.   
c. secretary of state.   
d. comptroller of public accounts.   
  
8. Which of the following executives is not appointed by the governor?   
a. Texas attorney general   
b. Adjutant general, Texas Military Forces   
c. Texas secretary of state   
d. Director, Office of State-Federal Relations   
  
9. Which of the following is true regarding the Texas governor’s removal power?   
a. It extends to all state executive offices.   
b. It may be exercised only as the legislature has directed.   
c. It is limited to the governor’s own agency board appointees.   
d. It extends to all governor’s appointments.   
  
10. The governor’s “military power” extends to all the following organizations, except the   
a. Texas State Guard.   
b. Texas Army National Guard.   
c. Texas Air National Guard.   
d. Texas Maritime Commission.   
  
11. In Texas, the primary responsibility for enforcing the law rests with the   
a. state troopers.   
b. municipal police and county sheriff’s departments.   
c. Texas Rangers.   
d. constables in the various counties.   
  
12. In times when quick but limited action is needed, a direct law-enforcement power that may be exercised by the governor is   
a. conscripting county sheriffs into state service to enforce criminal law.   
b. assuming direct command of the state highway patrol.   
c. ordering district attorneys to prosecute persons engaging in criminal conduct.   
d. taking command of the Texas Rangers.   
  
13. The governor’s most significant constitutional budget power is   
a. transferring funds from one line item to another.   
b. reducing funds in one or more line items on his own initiative.   
c. vetoing all or part of the biennial legislative appropriations act.   
d. submitting a draft budget for legislative consideration.   
14. The governor’s legislative powers include all the following, except   
a. signing or vetoing bills passed by the legislature.   
b. appointing the chairs of legislative committees.   
c. proposing legislation in messages to legislators.   
d. calling special sessions and setting their agenda.   
  
15. Which of the following is true of attempts by the legislature to override a governor’s veto?   
a. George W. Bush was the only governor to have the legislature override his vetoes.   
b. The legislature has overridden most vetoes in the modern era.   
c. Overriding a veto has occurred only once since the O’Daniel administration in 1941.   
d. There has never been a successful veto override in Texas.   
  
16. Which of the following is not true of Governor Perry’s impact on the state judiciary?   
a. Perry heavily influenced the judiciary by appointing about 250 judges.   
b. Perry used this appointment power to increase the diversity of the Texas judiciary.   
c. Perry only appointed less than 50 judges and had little impact on the judiciary.   
d. Perry’s appointments moved the judiciary in a very probusiness direction.   
  
17. ​Which executive official primarily serves legislative functions?   
a. Lieutenant governor   
b. Attorney general   
c. Secretary of state   
d. Comptroller of public accounts   
  
18. Which executive official represents the state in civil court, issues advisory opinions on legal questions, and enforces child support orders?   
a. The Texas attorney general   
b. The U.S. Department of Justice   
c. The Texas comptroller of public accounts   
d. The Texas Department of Transportation   
  
19. The comptroller of public accounts has the constitutional power to   
a. offer revenue bonds for sale when the state is out of money.   
b. reduce spending for all programs when funding gets within 30 percent of being empty.   
c. stop payments to those who have been on welfare support for two years.   
d. certify that appropriations bills passed by the legislature can be covered by expected revenue.   
  
20. Which of the following is not a role of the Texas land commissioner?   
a. Overseeing the Permanent School Fund   
b. Administering the state’s severance taxes   
c. Chairing the Veteran’s Land Board   
d. Awarding oil, gas, and sulfur leases